

LIST OF BRITISH *TIPULIDÆ*, &c. ("DADDY-LONGLEGS"), WITH NOTES.

BY G. H. VERRALL, F.E.S.

The old family *Tipulidæ* is now commonly divided into four, as in the list below. We have had no list of the British species since Osten-Sacken's systematic arrangement of the genera in his admirable Monograph of the North American forms. I believe I have more or less satisfactorily disposed of all Walker's doubtful species, which will be of very great use to future workers in this group; but they require still closer study. The number of species new to Britain is surprising, for, in addition to twenty-eight which I introduced last January, I now bring forward about fifteen more, and have still nearly twenty-five others, which I have either failed to recognise, or of which I possess insufficient materials for identification.

I do not profess to have given a complete list of the reputed British species.

I intend following up the list with tables and notes.

DIXIDÆ.

DIXA, Mg.

aprilina, Mg.
cincta, Curt.
fuliginosa, Curt.
æstivalis, Mg.
maculata, Mg.
mæsta, Curt.
puberula, Lw.
nebulosa, Mg.
nubilipennis, Curt.

PTYCHOPTERIDÆ.

PTYCHOPTERA, Mg.

contaminata, L.
lacustris, Mg.
paludosa, Mg.
fasciata, Wlk.
scutellaris, Mg.
albimana, F.

LIMNOBIADÆ.

LIMNOBIINÆ.

LIMNOBIA, Mg.

bifasciata, Schrk.
xanthoptera, Mg.
annulus, Mg.
quadrinotata, Mg.
maculata, Wlk.

nubeculosa, Mg.

flavipes, F.

nebulosa, Ztt.

analis, Mg.

nitida, *n. sp.*analis, Wlk. (*nec* Mg.).

nigropunctata, Schum.

tripunctata, F.

trivittata, Schum.

? *punctigera*, Wlk.

macrostigma, Schum.

? *inusta*, Mg.

DICRANOMYIA, Steph., O.-S.

aquosa, *n. sp.*

pilipennis, Egger.

turpis, Wlk.

? *pubipennis*, O.-S.

modesta, Mg.

autumnalis, Stæg.

? *albifrons*, Wlk.

mitis, Mg.?

? *inusta*, Wlk.

disjuncta, Wlk.

stigma, Wlk.

sera, Wlk.

globata, Wlk.

lutea, Mg.

chorea, Mg.

sericata, Mg.

grisea, Mcq.?

glabrata, Wlk. (*nec* Mg.).

stigmatica, Mg.

affinis, Schum.

morio, F.

leucocephala, Schum.

angustipennis, Ztt.

dumetorum, Mg.

transversalis, Wlk.

didyma, Mg.

oscillans, Hal.

ornata, Mg.

RHIPIDIA, Mg.

maculata, Mg.

ctenophora, Lw.

GERANOMYIA, Hal.

unicolor, Hal.

maculipennis, Curt.

RHAMPHIDIINÆ.

RHAMPHIDIA, Mg.

longirostris, Mg.

var. ? *flava*, Wlk.

ORIMARGA, O.-S.

virgo, Ztt.

ANTOCHA, O.-S.

opalizans, O.-S.

saxicola, O.-S.

THAUMASTOPTERA, Mik.
calceata, Mik.

ERIOPTERINÆ.

EMPEDA, O.-S.

flava, Schum.
imbuta, Wlk.
nubila, Schum.
tenella, Wlk.

GONIOMYIA, Steph., O.-S.

tenella, Mg.

lateralis, Mcq.
manifesta, Wlk.
flavolimbata, Hal.

sexguttata, Dale.
sexmaculata, Hal.
pulchripennis, Lw.

ACYPHONA, O.-S.

imbuta, Mg.

maculata, Mg.

MOLOPHILUS, Curt., O.-S.

ochraceus, Mg.
crassipes, Curt.

appendiculatus, Stæg.

propinquus, Egg.

bifilatus, Ver.

obscurus, Mg.

murinus, Mg.
pygmaeus, Mcq.

ater, Mg.
brevipennis, Curt.

RHYPHOLOPHUS, Kolen., O.-S.

lineatus, Mg.
apparens, Wlk.

nodulosus, Mcq.
hederæ, Curt.
diturnus, Wlk. (pt.).

similis, Stæg.

varius, Mg.

hæmorrhoidalis, Ztt.

ERIOPTERA, Mg.

macrophthalma, Lw.
flavescens, L. (et Auct.).
lutea, Ztt. (ol.).
divisa, Wlk.

lutea, Mg.

tænionota, Mg.
analis, Ztt.

fuscipennis, Mg.
trivialis, Mg.
cinerascens, Mg.
ciliaris, Schum.
sericea, Mcq.
diurna, Wlk. (pt.).
grisea, Wlk.

SYMPLECTA, Mg.

punctipennis, Mg.
cana, Wlk.

stictica, Mg.

TRIMICRA, O.-S.

pilipes, F.

LIPSOTHRIX, Lw.

errans, Wlk.
remota, Wlk.
ignota, Wlk.
icterica, Egg.

LIMNOPHILINÆ.

IDIOPTERA, Mcq.

fasciata, L.
pulchella, Mg.
maculata, Mcq.
fasciata, Schum.

trimaculata, Ztt.

EPHELIA, Schin.

miliaria, Egg.
? mundata, Lw.

apicata, Lw.

submarmorata, n. sp.

marmorata, Mg.
decora, Hal.

DACTYLOLABIS, O.-S.

Frauenfeldi, Egg.

PÖCILOSTOLA, Schin.

punctata, Schrk.
ocellaris, Mg.

pictipennis, Mg.

EPIPHRAGMA, O.-S.

picta, F.
ocellaris, Curt.

LIMNOPHILA, Mcq.

Meigenii, Ver.
nigrina, Mg. (nec W.).

dispar, Mg.
punctum, Wlk.

lineola, Mg.
ferruginea, Wlk.

lineolella, n. sp.

lineola, Wlk.
? fulvonervosa, Schum.

aperta, n. sp.

ferruginea, Mg.
præusta, Schum.
flavescens, Mg.
unicolor, Wlk. (desc. nec F.)

ochracea, Mg.
lucorum, Wlk.
tempestiva, Wlk.
aberrans, Wlk.

bicolor, Mg.
tarda, Wlk.

punctum, Mg.
glabricula, Mg.
longicornis, Schum.
binotata, Ztt.

fuscipennis, Mg. (nec Schin.)

discicollis, Mg.

lucorum, Mg.

sepium, Ver.
lucorum, var. β, Zett.

nemoralis, Mg.
obsoleta, Wlk.
adjuncta, Wlk.
inclusa, Wlk.
leucophæa, Ztt., Wlk. ?

filata, Wlk.

senilis, Hal.

TRICHOCERA, Mg.

annulata, Mg.
fuscata, Wlk.

hiemalis, Dg.
saltator, Harr.

fuscata, Mg.

regelationis, L.

ANISOMERINÆ.

ANISOMERA, Mg.

æqualis, Lw.
nigra, Wlk.

Burmeisteri, Lw.
nigra, Burm.
vittata, Wlk.

PERONECERA, Curt.

fuscipennis, Curt.

lucidipennis, Curt.

AMALOPINÆ.

ULA, Hal.

ilosa, Schum.

mollissima, Hal.

vagans, Wlk.

inconclusa, Wlk.

macroptera, Meq.

DICRANOTA, Ztt.

avida, Hal.

imaculata, Schum.

demissa, Hal.

finitima, Wlk.

secreta, Wlk.

AMALOPIS, Hal.

unicolor, Schum. (? Wlk., Fig.,
nec desc.)

immaculata, Mg.

occulta, Mg.

traminea, Mg.

ittoralis, Mg.

tipulina, Egg.

PEDICIA, Ltr.

ivosa, L.

venosa, Wlk.

CYLINDROTOMINÆ.

CYLINDROTOMA, Meq.

listinctissima, Mg.

liversa, Wlk.

LIOGMA, O.-S.

labrata, Mg.

TIPULIDÆ.

DOLICHOPEZA, Curt.

ylvicola, Curt.

chirothecata, Wlk.

opaca, Mik.

NEPHROTOMA, Mg.

lorsalis, F.

PACHYRRHINA, Meq.

rocata, L.

perpulcher, Harr.

flavofasciata, Dg.

imperialis, Mg.

scalaris, Mg.

scurra, Mg.

histrio, F.

flavescens, L. ?

lineata, Scop.

flavomaculata, Dg.

cornicina, Mg. (ol.).

maculosa, Ztt. (ol.).

maculosa, Mg.

flavescens, Wlk. (pt.).

maculata, Mg. (ol.).

cornicina, L.

sannio, Mg.

iridicolor, Schum.

guestfalica, Westh.

analis, Schum.

quadrifaria, Mg.

fascipennis, Ztt.

var. dentata, Ztt.

annulicornis, Mg.

variicornis, Schum.

TIPULA, L.

migra, L.

pagana, Mg.

dispar, Hal.

luridiventris, Ztt.

obsoleta, Mg.

marmorata, Stæg.

confusa, V. d. Wulp.

marmorata, V. d. Wulp. (ol.)

marmorata, Mg.

obsoleta, Ztt.

rufina, Mg.

longicornis, Schum.

truncorum, Mg.

hortensis, Mg.

hortorum, Mg. (ol.).

pabulina, Mg.

rufipennis, Mg.

stigmosa, Meq.

hortulana, Mg.

submarmorata, Schum.

luridirostris, Schum.

varipennis, Mg.

simplicicornis, Ztt.

nigricornis, Meq.

nubeculosa, Mg.

hortorum, F. L. ?

guttulifera, Ztt.

montana, Curt.

scripta, Mg.

excisa, Wlk.

melanoceras, Schum.

lineata, Stæg.

plumbea, F.

pruinosa, W.

luteipennis, Mg.

flavolineata, Mg.

antennata, Schum.

latevittata, Schum.

longicornis, Curt.

lunata, L. (et Auct.).

luna, Westh.

marginata, Mg.

lateralis, Mg.

vernalis, Mg.

? pendens, Harr.

vittata, Mg.

gigantea, Schrk.

maxima, Poda.

sinuata, F.

nubilosa, Harr.

lutescens, F.

fulvipennis, Dg.

oleracea, L.

terrestris, Harr.

paludosa, Mg.

selene, Mg.

fascipennis, Mg.

peliostigma, Schum.

selenitica, Wlk.

ochracea, Mg.

lunata, F., L. ?

vaga, Wlk.

DICTENIDIA, Brul.

bimaculata, L.

XIPHURA, Brul.

atrata, L.

ruficornis, Stæg.

nigricornis, Mg.

CTENOPHORA, Mg.

ornata, Mg.

flavolata, F.

pepticornis, L.

splendor, Harr.

nigrocrocea, Dg.

variegata, F.

REPUTED BRITISH SPECIES OF *TIPULIDÆ*, &c.

Dixa serotina, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 217; Curt., B. E., 409: reputed on the authority of Haliday, as occurring in Ireland on the verge of the sea. I believe Meigen's species remains unrecognised.

Limnobia fusca, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 133; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 244: this species also has, I believe, remained unrecognised since Meigen described it. Can it be *Dicranomyia turpis*, Wlk.? if so, Meigen has wrongly figured the position of the large cross vein.

L. pabulina, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 140; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 245: this must be very near *L. sylvicola*, Schum.; British Museum specimens are a *Dicranomyia*, like a dark *D. chorea*.

L. sexpunctata, F., Sp. Ins., II, 405; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 244: probably only *L. tripunctata*, F.

L. maculipennis, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 136; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 44: may be *D. ornata*, Mg.

L. inusta, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 135, = *macrostigma*, Schum.?; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 298, = *D. mitis*,? Mg.

L. stigma, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 138; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 298, = *D. mitis*, Mg.?

L. sexmaculata, Mcq., D., N. F. Tip., 91; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 303, = *Goniomyia sexguttata*, Dale.

L. plebeia, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 127; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 244, = *Limnophila filata*, Wlk.?

L. leucophæa, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 127; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 290, = *L. nemoralis*, Mg.

L. albifrons, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 137; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 295, = *D. modesta*, Mg.?

Tipula ocellaris, L., F. S., 1751; Curt., B. E., 50, = *Epiphragma picta*, F.

Erioptera montana, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 110; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 242.

E. grisea, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 112; Curt., B. E., 557, = *Molophilus*; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 276, = *Erioptera*! *trivialis*?

Limnobia transversa, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 123, perhaps a *Dactylolabis*; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 245: the specimen in the British Museum is a large *Amalopis*.

Trichocera maculipennis, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 214; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 250.

T. parva, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 213; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 82: the European species of *Trichocera* are too insufficiently distinguished to allow sinking this as a var. of *hiemalis* without closer examination.

Anisomera obscura, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 210; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 250.

A. nigra, Ltr., Gen. Cr., IV, 260; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 82, = *A. aequalis*, Lw.?

A. bicolor, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 209; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 82.

A. vittata, Mg., Sys. Bes., VI, 292; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 82, = *A. Burmeisteri*, Lw.?, or *Peronecera fuscipennis*, Curt. (t. Schin.).

Amalopis geniculata, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 124; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 245: the specimen in the British Museum is a small true *Amalopis*.

Phalacrocerata *replicata*, L., F. S., 1755; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 245: the only specimens I have seen were *Limnobia quadrinotata*, Mg.

Pachyrrhina pratensis, L., F. S., 1745; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 64: surely must be British, but I cannot find it.

Tipula hortorum, L., F. S., 1741; Steph., Sys. Cat., II, 248.

T. excisa, Schum., Bes. Schles. Tip., 42; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 323: undoubtedly *T. scripta*, Mg.

T. arctica, Curt., Ross. Exp., 77, T. A., 15; Dale, Ent. Mo. Mag., XX, 214, = *nodulicornis*, Ztt.?

T. irrorata, Mcq., Sui. à Buff., I, 84; Curt., B. E., 493.

T. Diana, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 189; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 62.

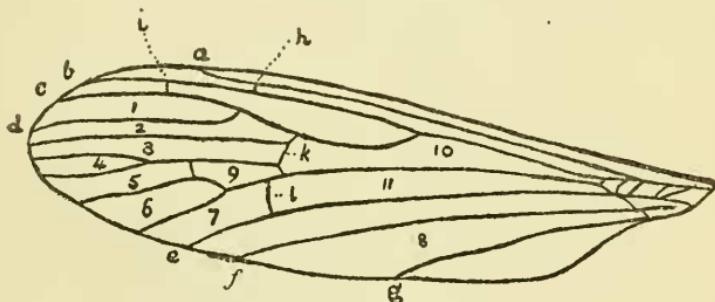
T. fenestrata, Schum., Bes. Schles. Tip., 59; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 60.

T. cæsia, Schum., Bes. Schles. Tip., 65; Wlk., B. M. Cat., 61.

T. fimbriata, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 190; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 327: under this name I have only seen *T. paludosa*, Mg.

T. lineola, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 181; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 323.

T. selenitica, Mg., Sys. Bes., I, 187; Wlk., I. B. D., III, 329, = *T. peliostigma*, Schum.



Neuration of *Cladura*, adapted after Osten-Sacken.

Costal vein = upper edge.	Præfurca = part of radial vein	Submarginal cells 1 & 2
Mediastinal vein ends at a	from its origin until its forks.	Posterior cells 3 to 7
Subcostal , , , b	Subcostal cross vein h	Anal cell 8
Radial , , , c, d	Marginal , , i	Discal cell 9
Postcostal , , , e	Small , , k	Basal cells 10, 11
Anal , , , f	Great , , l	
Axillary , , , g		

- 1 (4) Anal vein absent.
- 2 (3) Thorax without any transverse suture *Dixa*.
- 3 (2) Thorax with a transverse suture *Ptychoptera*.
- 4 (1) Anal vein present.
- 5 (68) Mediastinal vein ending in the costal and connected with the subcostal by the subcostal cross vein; last joint of palpi shorter or not much longer than the two preceding joints taken together..... *LIMNOBIADÆ*.
- 6 (25) One submarginal cell.
- 7 (14) Antennæ 14-jointed (empodia indistinct or none) *Limnobiinæ*.
- 8 (13) Proboscis not longer than the head.
- 9 (12) Antennæ simple.
- 10 (11) Tip of the mediastinal vein usually far beyond the origin of the præfurca; the ♂ forceps consists of two horny hooks *Limnobia*.
- 11 (10) Tip of the mediastinal vein usually about opposite the origin of the præfurca; the ♂ forceps consists of two fleshy lobes *Dicranomyia*.
- 12 (9) Antennæ pectinate or sub-pectinate *Rhipidia*.

13 (8) Proboscis longer than the head and thorax together *Geranomyia*.
 14 (7) Antennæ 16-jointed.
 15 (22) Subcostal vein ends in the costal ; tibiae without spurs at the tip .. *Rhamphidiinae*.
 16 (17) Proboscis at least twice as long as the head *Rhamphidia*.
 17 (16) Proboscis shorter than the head.
 18 (19) Discal cell closed *Antocha*.
 19 (18) Discal cell open.
 20 (21) Discal cell coalescent with second posterior cell *Orimarga*.
 21 (20) Discal cell coalescent with third posterior cell *Thaumastoptera*.
 22 (15) Subcostal vein usually incurved towards the radial, and ending in it ; tibiae always with spurs at the tips *Cylindrotominae*.
 23 (24) Upper vein from discal cell forked *Cylindrotoma*.
 24 (23) Upper vein from discal cell not forked *Liogma*.
 25 (6) Two submarginal cells (empodia distinct).
 26 (43) Tibiae without spurs at the tip *Eriopterinae*.
 27 (34) Wings conspicuously hairy, at any rate along the veins.
 28 (29) Wings conspicuously hairy on the whole surface *Rhypolophus*.
 29 (28) Wings conspicuously hairy on the veins only.
 30 (31) The prefurca ends in the first submarginal cell, which is longer than the second ; the great cross vein much nearer the base of the wing than the small one is *Molophilus*.
 31 (30) The prefurca ends in the second submarginal cell, which is longer than the first ; the great and small cross veins are nearly in a line.
 32 (33) The axillary vein is arcuated so much that the anal cell is broader in its middle than near its margin *Erioptera*.
 33 (32) The axillary vein is straight, diverging from the anal, so that the anal cell is much broader at its end than in its middle *Acyphona*.
 34 (27) Wings not conspicuously hairy on the surface, and very slightly on the veins.
 35 (38) First submarginal cell remarkably short, not more than half as long as second.
 36 (37) Marginal cross vein present *Empeda*.
 37 (36) Marginal cross vein absent *Goniomyia*.
 38 (35) First submarginal cell much more than half the length of the second.
 39 (42) The subcostal cross vein a long way from the tip of the mediastinal (more than twice the length of the great cross vein).
 40 (41) Axillary vein conspicuously bisinuated *Symplecta*.
 41 (40) Axillary vein straight *Trimicra*.
 42 (39) The subcostal cross vein is close to the tip of the mediastinal... *Lipsothrix*.
 43 (26) Tibiae with spurs at the tip (even though minute).
 44 (61) Subcostal cross vein after the origin of the prefurca.
 45 (58) Antennæ 16-jointed *Limnophilinae*.
 46 (57) Axillary vein nearly straight (not short).

47 (48) An extra cross vein between the mediastinal and costal veins... *Epiphragma*.

48 (47) No extra cross vein between the mediastinal and costal veins.

49 (52) An extra cross vein in the second basal cell.

50 (51) Antennæ long and thin *Idioptera*.

51 (50) Antennæ short, very much thickened at the base *Ephelia*.

52 (49) No extra cross vein in the second basal cell.

53 (54) Great cross vein almost opposite base of discal cell *Dactylolabis*.

54 (53) Great cross vein near middle of discal cell.

55 (56) Wings with numerous dark dots *Pacilostola*.

56 (55) Wings almost without spots *Limnophila*.

57 (46) Axillary vein very short, abruptly incurved to anal angle ... *Trichocera*.

58 (45) Antennæ 6—10-jointed *Anisomerinæ*.

59 (60) Antennæ apparently 6-jointed (♂), or 10-jointed (♀) *Anisomera*.

60 (59) Antennæ apparently 7-jointed (♂), or 9-jointed (♀) ... *Peronecera*.

61 (44) Subcostal cross vein before the origin of the *præfurca* *Amalopinæ*.

62 (63) Antennæ 13-jointed *Dicranota*.

63 (62) Antennæ 16—17-jointed.

64 (65) Four posterior cells, wings pubescent *Ula*.

65 (64) Five posterior cells, wings glabrous.

66 (67) Small cross vein nearly upright; last joint of palpi not longer than two preceding joints taken together *Amalopis*.

67 (66) Small cross vein very oblique; last joint of palpi longer than the three preceding joints taken together *Pedicia*.

68 (5) Mediastinal vein ending in the subcostal, no cross vein between it and each vein running along side; last joint of the palpi very long, whip-lash shaped, much longer than the three preceding joints taken together *TIPULIDÆ*.

69 (70) Discal cell absent; tibiae without spurs *Dolichopeza*.

70 (69) Discal cell present; tibiae spurred.

71 (76) Antennæ not pectinated.

72 (73) Antennæ 19-jointed (♂), or 15-jointed (♀) *Nephrotoma*.

73 (72) Antennæ 13-jointed.

74 (75) The three veins from the discal cell usually start separate, or the upper two from a common base; yellow and black species ... *Pachyrhina*.

75 (74) The discal cell emits two veins, the upper one forking at some distance from the cell; not yellow and black species *Tipula*.

76 (71) Antennæ pectinated (♂).

77 (78) Antennæ (♂) pectinated only on the inner side *Dictenidia*.

78 (77) Antennæ (♂) pectinated inside and outside.

79 (80) Antennæ (♂) pectinated beneath *Xiphura*.

80 (79) Antennæ (♂) not pectinated beneath *Ctenophora*.

LIMNOBLA.

1 (18) Origin of radial vein far before end of mediastinal vein.

2 (7) Subcostal vein ends with, or before, the cross vein which unites it to the radial vein.

3 (4) Wings without sharply defined spots (and no spots much nearer base than is the origin of radial vein) and with *no* clouds ... *bifasciata*, Schrk.

4 (3) Wings with sharply defined spots (one or more nearer base than is the origin of radial vein) and with numerous clouds.

5 (6) Femora with two sharply defined black rings. (Very large species) *annulus*, Mg.

6 (5) Femora with only one sharply defined terminal black ring ... *quadrinotata*, Mg.

7 (2) Subcostal vein continued much beyond the cross vein which unites it to the radial vein.

8 (17) Wings with spots and clouds, or at any rate, three black spots near costa.

9 (14) Thorax chiefly blackish or dark, never shining clear ochreous with a single black middle line. (Wings more or less clouded).

10 (13) Wings clouded all over, with spots near costa somewhat more defined; joints of antennæ elongate, bearing hairs nearly three times as long as each joint (♂), or much longer than joint (♀).

11 (12) Femora with three (or at least two) clearly defined dark rings ... *nubeculosa*, Mg.

12 (11) Femora with only the tip distinctly dark (a pale ring preceding) *flavipes*, F.

13 (10) Wings with slight cloudings, and three blackish spots near costa; joints of antennæ oval, bearing hairs rather longer than each joint ... *nitida*, n. sp.

14 (9) Thorax shining clear ochreous, with a black middle line in front. (Wings not in the least clouded, but with three dark spots near costa).

15 (16) Front femora black, the basal third luteous *nigropunctata*, Schum.

16 (15) Front femora with only a ring just before the tip black, before which seems to be a paler ring *tripunctata*, F.

17 (8) Wings clear, no markings or spots at all *trivittata*, Schum.

18 (1) Origin of radial vein nearly opposite end of mediastinal vein... *macrostigma*, Schum.

L. NITIDA, n. sp. (♂ ♀).—*Atra*, *nitida*, *alis nigro-punctatis et nebulosis*, *abdomine nigro segmentis quatuor mediis apiceque fulvis*, *femoribus rufo-flavis*, *omnibus apice, anticis in medio nigris*, *tibiis tarsisque obscuris*.

This species must be exceedingly near *L. pannonica*, Kowarz (Verh. z.-b. Wien., xviii, 213), and I should have no doubt that either that or this was *L. analis*, Meig., but for Meigen's positive statement that his *L. analis* was only *L. flavipes*, F.; I know, from specimens in the British Museum, that Walker's *L. analis* is *L. nitida*. It comes between *L. nubeculosa*, Mg., and *flavipes*, F., on the one side, and *L. nigropunctata*, Schum., and *tripunctata*, F., on the other side, but differs from all in its shining black thorax and more darkly marked wings; it is slightly the smallest of all; the black ring on the front femora, and the strongly darkened wing tip, are similar to those in *L. nigropunctata*, but that species has the wing perfectly free from cloudings; from *L. pannonica* I note the following distinctions (according to description):

L. pannonica, Kow.

Abdomen and belly shining black.

L. nitida, n. sp.

Abdomen with 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th segments above and below almost all reddish-yellow, somewhat darkened at sides and hind margins; on the very edge is a blackish line, which is considerably widened at the hind margins; the end of the 2nd and the base of the 7th segments are also a little reddish-yellow above.

Besides the three blackish spots near the costa, there are similar small spots before the third large spot and at the end of the subcostal vein; venation like *L. tripunctata*.

Halteres yellow.

Antennal joints after the second yellow, darkened at tips.

Scutellum yellowish-brown, darkened on middle.

Wings with three blackish spots placed as in *L. tripunctata*, but much larger, the third almost covering the end of the subcosta, because the continuing part of the subcosta after the cross vein is much shorter than in *L. tripunctata*. No small blackish spots.

Knob of halteres brownish-black.

Antennæ all blackish, except base of third joint.

Scutellum black, with grey tomentum.

L. nitida has the veins all yellow at the base of the wing; the tibiæ are almost black, being only a little brownish about the middle; the black on the 7th and 8th abdominal segments is a conspicuous band between the reddish-yellow middle of the abdomen and the genitalia, these being all reddish-yellow except the black hooks, outside they bear black hairs, but inside near the end yellowish hairs.

Female very similar to the male, but the hind margins of the reddish-yellow abdominal segments are distinctly black; the ovipositor is almost all reddish-yellow.

This does not appear to be rare in England, as in addition to several specimens in the British Museum I came against it many years ago in the Plumstead Marshes when I knew nothing about *Tipulidæ*, and this spring on May 12th it occurred freely in a hedgerow at Exning near Newmarket. It is probably a May species, lasting only a few days; my Plumstead specimens were taken on May 4th.

L. trivittata, Schum.: this species, which is usually considered rare wherever it occurs in Europe, was very abundant on one of the islands in the river at Inverness on July 10th last; on June 26th I took one at Broekdish near Scote in Norfolk, so I suspect it is widely spread but hitherto overlooked. Walker's type of *L. punctigera* is certainly a true *Limnobia*, but when I saw it I did not know *L. trivittata*.

L. macrostigma, Schum.: tolerably abundant near Tunbridge Wells last June.

(To be continued.)